Oklahoma's Green Dust Bowl: What are we losing?

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OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Dust Bowl....



ALLERGY COUNT Green Dust Bowl.... Mold Cedar 344 Moderate 675 Heavy



FOX 7

Disturbance

- Landscape of the Great Plains was shaped by disturbance
- Climate-drought, storms





Grazing-large or small animal
Fire-anthropogenic, some lightning

•We cannot change climate, but we can manage fire and grazing......But do we?

The Past













Historical Society©

1892 Driving cattle between Otoe and Pawnee

Wantland Homestead South of Stillwater, OT

1905 Cattle near Coalgate, IT on the way to Tulsa

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1889 Wagons crossing Salt Fork of Arkansas, OT

1883 David Payne and boomers crossing North Canadian River (Oklahoma/Lincoln County area)

1900 Unknown location in OK Territory

Eastern redcedar

- Native
- Non-sprouting
- Some tribes consider it sacred
- Why was it sacred?
- Removal of fire
- Planted
- Spread to the point of.....



Medicine Bluff on Medicine Creek Comanche County, OK

Medicine Bluff on Medicine Creek Comanche County, OK

Antelope Hills Roger Mills County, OK

Mount Scott Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge

Ignoring the past has brought us to.... The Present

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Image U.S. Geological Survey

Clipped cedar, 1995 and 2011

9/26/2011

36°01'34.64" N 97°13'22.01" W elev 1074 ft eye alt 2701 ft 🔘 Imagery Date: 2/19/1995

Imagery Date: 9/26/2011 36°01'34.64" N 97°13'22.01" W elev 1074 ft eye alt 2701 ft

1995

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E0680 Rd

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2011

Human Health Issues:

- Allergies
- Asthma



Cedar Pollen





Tree Pollen Season

DATE: The second s				
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ACCOUNT CORPUTER	_			

344 Moderate

Mold

Cedar 675 Heavy

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Wildfire:

- Loss of life
- Loss of property
- Firefighters at risk





So what is the cost of doing nothing? Doing nothing is a management practice!





Doing nothing requires more in the long run!

Table 3. The average for practices using all estimated costs.

Practice	Cost per acre									
		Average	160	640	960	1380	160	640	960	1380
Mechanical control 11-30% canopy cover	acre	\$116.74	\$18,678	\$74,714	\$112,070	\$161,101				
Mechanical control 31-50% canopy cover	acre	\$186.74	\$29,878	\$119,514	\$179,270	\$257,701				
Mechanical control >51% canopy cover	acre	\$331.56	\$53,050	\$212,198	\$318,298	\$457,553				
Prescribed burn level herbaceous	acre	\$12.42	\$1,987	\$7,949	\$11,923	\$17,140				
Prescribed burn steep terrain herbaceous	acre	\$26.14	\$4,182	\$16,730	\$25,094	\$36,073				
Prescribed burn contractor	/mile	\$1,550.00	\$3,100	\$6,200	\$7,750	\$9,300	\$19.38	\$9.69	\$8.07	\$6.74
Firebreaks slight slope light equipment	foot	\$0.06	\$591	\$1,183	\$1,478	\$1,774	\$3.70	Ş1.85	Ş1.54	\$1.29
Firebreaks moderate slope medium equipment	foot	\$0.21	\$2,218	\$4,435	\$5,544	\$6,653	\$13.86	\$6.93	\$5.78	\$4.82
Firebreaks steep slope medium equipment	foot	\$0.80	\$8,448	\$16,896	\$21,120	\$25,344	\$52.80	\$26.40	\$22.00	\$18.37
Firebreaks re-construction existing	foot	\$0.09	\$950	\$1,901	\$2,376	\$2,851	\$5.94	\$2.97	\$2.48	\$2.07
Range deferment	acre	\$4.16	\$666	\$2,662	\$3,994	\$5,741				
Native pasture lease OK east 2018-2019	acre	\$17.97	\$2,875	\$11,501	\$17,251	\$24,799				

Table 5. Projected cedar cover, by NRCS category, through 2070.

Lake of the Arbuckles watershed area 88,560 acres with 86% classified as forest or grassland/pasture

Cedar Cover Category	Acres of Land				
cean cover category	2020	2030	2050	2070	
0-11% Cedar	925	0	0	0	
11-30% Cedar	1,920	7,434	13,444	0	
30-50% Cedar	1,672	2,593	2,019	9	
>50% Cedar	873	2,795	11,106	54,770	
Total Area to treat	5,340	12,821	26,569	54,779	

Table 6. Potential cedar cover growth scenarios, through 2070.

Cedar Cover Category	Number of Parcels					
	2020	2030	2050	2070		
0-11% Cedar	1138	0	0	0		
11-30% Cedar	138	1217	1100	0		
30-50% Cedar	60	79	71	3		
>50% Cedar	40	80	205	1373		
Cedar Removal Cost Estimate	\$ 1,181,000	\$ 2,008,000	\$ 5,057,000	\$ 16,760,000		



Figure 7. Simulated Cedar Growth, Pasture Reduction, and Potential Income through 2070.

Lake of the Arbuckles watershed area 88,560 acres with 86% classified as forest or grassland/pasture



Figure 3. Graphic illustration of the current state-of-the-science on the alteration of hydrological components following a grassland transition to redcedar woodland. Arrow shows the direction of the flux or the flow path of each component. "+", "-", and "?" in the parenthesis represents "increase", "decrease", or "uncertain" of the magnitude of each component, respectively.

Table 1. Water balance on rangeland at the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station, Sonora, TX.

	100% Grass	70% Grass12% Oak 18% Juniper	40% Grass24% Oak 36% Juniper		
Rainfall	22.6	22.6	22.6		
Interception Loss	3.0	6.3	9.6		
Water Reaching the Soil	19.6	16.3	13.0		
Runoff	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Water Going in the Soil	19.4	16.1	12.8		
Evapo-transpiration	15.7	15.8	12.8		
Deep Drainage	3.7	0.3	0.0		
Moderate Stocking (animal units/sec)	34	22	11		
3.7 Inches of Deep Drainage/yr = 100,500 Gallons/Ac/Yr					

interception loss via the canopy and litter,

20.3%, 34.0% and 53.9% of annual rainfall reaches soil under juniper and live oak.

81.9% and 89.2% of annual precipitation reaches the soil under grass cover.

From Thurow and Hester-How an increase or reduction in juniper cover alters rangeland hydrology



Relative abundance of bird species associated with grassland habitats plotted against canopy cover of *Juniperus virginiana*.



relative abundance of birds associated with woodlands plotted against canopy cover of *Juniperus virginiana*.

As few as 4 cedar / acre certain grassland birds are no longer found

What about others: Lesser Prairie Chicken Greater Prairie Chicken Northern Bobwhite



The Future

- Are the changes reversible
- At what point do they become irreversible
- Time, how much do we have?



We cannot wait! Don't get side tracked!

